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SPEECHES AT SIXTH NONALINED SUMMIT MEETINGS

IN HAVANA

PART III

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Latin America

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UPPER VOLTA'S CONOMBO ADDRESSES 5 SEP SUMMIT

AB151100 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 14 Sep 79 AB

[Address by Upper Volta Prime Minister Joseph Conombo to the summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana on 5 September--recorded]

[Summary] Mr Chairman, heads of state and government, delegates: Allow me first of all to fulfill a pleasant duty--that of congratulating you, Mr Chairman, for your election as chairman of this important conference. I bring you the fraternal greetings and wishes for success of President Lamizana, whose present occupations have hindered him from attending this conference. "I also bring you the greetings and encouragement of the Upper Voltan people who, like the other peoples of the great family of nonalined countries, remain resolutely determined to continue the struggle to safeguard their sovereignty and independence. Finally, I take this opportunity to congratulate very warmly the new members who have come to enlarge and strengthen our organization: Bolivia, Iran, Nicaragua, Suriname, Grenada, Pakistan and the Patriotic Front." This is a very clear proof--if proof is still needed--that nonalinement is progressing.

"Yes, Mr Chairman, I must tell you that by thinking about Fidel Castro and Havana, some people thought that we were coming here to aline ourselves. No, we have come to respect nonalinement and not to aline ourselves."

"In the political field, despite the assurances given recently by the signing of the strategic arms limitation agreements--and I congratulate the signatories--the hegemony of the big powers continues to increase, and the concentration of sophisticated arms has attained a very alarming level in the past few years. In the economic field, we are witnessing the deterioration of international solidarity and cooperation. In view of this serious situation, we must redouble our efforts in order to defend our independence and emerge from underdevelopment by relying first of all on our own strength." Struggle for independence was the main reason for the creation of our movement. "Therefore, nonalinement demands first of all that we reaffirm the principle of neutrality with regard to the antagonistic blocs. It is therefore necessary for us to keep away from certain temptations which could finally compromise the credibility of our movement. It is also necessary for us to consolidate our unity through respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the affairs of member states."

"Mr Chairman, as I have already said, the history of nonalinement is that of a struggle for independence. In our opinion, true independence implies the right of people to govern themselves and to choose the political regime they prefer. For 1 year now, my country has been engaged in a process of political democratization in order to insure a worthier life for each of its citizens." We have been able to do this because we are a free and independent nation. Unfortunately, this is not the case for many of our brothers who are still subjected to the most disgraceful conditions. "Nothing is more insulting than the fact that toward the end of this 20th century, some people still dare to base their power and domination on a so-called racial superiority. This is a crime!

In these decisive moments, our movement must strengthen its firm determination to support the national liberation struggles for the freedom and dignity of the still oppressed peoples, whether the struggle is in southern Africa where the Patriotic Front and SWAPO are energetically engaged in liberating combat, or in the Middle East where the Palestinian people are resisting legitimately. "Anywhere colonialism and racism still exist, our movement must redouble its efforts in order to eliminate these belated vestiges which are a shame to our civilization."

Helping the peoples who are fighting for their freedom is a basic element in my country's policy. We give them our greatest support, so they can overcome imperialism and colonialism.

"Those who deny a people the right to self-determination must know that nothing can stop the firm resolution of the people to get rid of foreign oppression. If this hot issue is not rapidly solved, we might expect things to worsen in the future."

In our era, when science and technology are getting more and more sophisticated and men are sending expeditions to outer space, other people on earth are starving to death, due "to slackening international solidarity. Witness the last UNCTAD conference in Manila; it gave glaring proof of the deterioration of dialog between industrialized nations and developing countries. It was a bitter and shameful failure."

After the deadlock in the conference on North-South economic cooperation, it is obvious that all projects in the framework of the new international development strategy have not been achieved. On the contrary, the economic development of poorer countries is rather slackening. How this can be altered has hardly begun to be figured out. "That is why the formulation of the third decade project should stress the structural transformation of the world economy. This implies more equitable participation by developing countries in making the major international decisions." In this connection the Arusha program laid adequate foundation for setting up a profitable dialog between developed and developing countries. The collective autonomy advocated in that program cannot be achieved if we all take refuge in national egotism." The oil crisis that badly hit our different economies caused more damage to ourselves than to industrial countries, some of which even find little difficulty in maintaining their reserves. Far from questioning the permanent sovereign rights of each country here over its national resources, we think honestly that for solidarity's sake, we should not be penalized the same way as the countries with a free market economy system." My country, which has no natural access to the sea, must face trans-shipment and transit problems. Similar countries--the Sahel countries--named "fourth world" by some people, have been suffering from a terrible draught for nearly 10 years. And they have needed great courage and self-denial. "In order to fight successfully against poverty, we should more than ever (?indulge in mutual aid) For our economic independence we should master and take charge of our natural resources.

This "implies, as a matter of fact, converging political goals and our firm desire to stay united. At the beginning of our movement, we were all agreed on unity as the basis of nonalinement."

Our movement has to face all sorts of problems. In all of its storms, it must be the reed which can be bent, but not broken. Those difficulties cannot overcome our firm desire to safeguard our personality and our independence for the good of our peoples engaged in the daily fight against underdevelopment, and for the establishment of a fairer, worthier and more human world. We shall overcome in unity.

SPEECHES AT 8 SEP NONALINED SUMMIT SESSION

Venezuela's Zambrano

FL141800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1958 GMT 8 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, at the 8 September morning session of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference held at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, chiefs of state, delegates: Being men, we are born with the principle of liberty, and being intelligent, we have the duty to carry it out.

I should like to begin my remarks with these words of Jose Marti, father of Cuban independence and master of all of Latin America, not only because he has a very special place in the hearts of Venezuelans, but because I believe these words state with precision what should be the primary objective of the joint action of the very diverse countries represented at this conference--the institutionalization of spiritual, political and economic liberty.

For Venezuela, this is the essential goal of the government action of President Luis Herrera Campins, whom I am honored to represent. Regarding political liberty, Venezuela, after an infinite number of vicissitudes, has been able to consolidate in the past quarter century a real democracy, solidly rooted in the behavior and beliefs of the Venezuelan people. It is a democracy which makes an effort to be increasingly more participatory and to overcome the barriers of economic underdevelopment within a philosophy of social justice and respect for liberty and dignity of all citizens.

In the international arena in this struggle for the institutionalization of liberty, Venezuela has united and joined its efforts with those of the sister republics of the Andean group--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. We have had the immense satisfaction to see the first positive and concrete results of this joint effort. The proposals of the Andean Group regarding Nicaragua were the basis for the decisions taken at the 17th consultative meeting of foreign ministers of the American states which had met to consider the Nicaraguan problem in an atmosphere of uncertainty and fear. The resolution approved at that meeting was in turn the instrument which led to the triumph of the forces of liberty. Now, for the hopes of all free men, the Nicaraguans have been able to rip the roots of tyranny out of their soil. But to accomplish this they have had to pay an exorbitant price. The blood spilled and the terrible sufferings cannot be repaired, but at least the material destruction in that fraternal country can be repaired. All liberty-loving countries should contribute to this effort.

Venezuela is committed to both multilateral and bilateral actions to give its support, to the limit of its possibilities, to the immense enterprise of reconstruction. We know that the brave and long-suffering Nicaraguan people did not struggle, as so often has happened in the troubled history of our continent, to change one tyranny for another or one misery for another. We recognize their decision to achieve liberty and peace, democracy and social justice, to definitively exile the scourge of despotism and exploitation from their homeland. Therefore, Venezuela wants to proclaim its fraternal solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and its fervent hope that they are able to achieve in liberty the remnants of peace which are sometimes more complex and difficult than the remnants of war.

The concerted action of the Andean Group countries is not in any way exclusive. We are, first of all and above all else, Latin American countries, and nothing can come in the way of this primary solidarity. With regards to Venezuela, history and geography have granted it the special privilege of being at the same time an Andrean, Amazonian, Caribbean and Atlantic country. And in each one of those areas, it is unreservedly dedicated to promoting the best relations of friendship and cooperation.

Mr Chairman: This conference is for the first time meeting in a country in the Caribbean. All peoples of this sea owe their national identity to the fusion of three bloodlines and three cultures. I say fusion and not coexistence or integration because these bloodlines run indissolubly mixed in our veins and these cultures are indistinguishable in all impluses of our spirit. Therefore, I believe that from here, from Havana, our repudiation and condemnation of racism in all its forms, especially those forms which add the insult of trying to become institutionalized systems--as happens in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe--should emerge more vigorous and categorical than ever before.

As for this last country, we hope that the positive action of those who attended the last Commonwealth meeting will be able to open a path so that finally the principle of equality of human beings will prevail.

As spokesman for a people which prides itself on not having a race because we are all races, I commit the unrestricted and unreserved support of Venezuela to all actions destined to erradicate from the face of the earth the abominable aberration of racism. History shows us that liberty is rarely a gift. It is almost always the result of a constant struggle to win and defend it. In this struggle we, the countries which, not being superpowers, can only assure our liberty through our joint efforts, cannot rest in our decided opposition to the predominance of hegemonies, imperialisms or blocs which try to suppress our sovereignty and our national identities. And with this goes our solidarity and support for all peoples which are struggling to obtain, conserve or rescue their right to liberty, independence and self-determination. Only on this basis can the conflicts and tensions be resolved which in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia, in Africa and in any other place of the world hamper the progress of mankind in its search for peace and well-being for everyone.

Mr Chairman: All countries represented here are painfully aware through our own experiences that political liberty is illusory under conditions of economic exploitation. Regrettably up to now the efforts we, the countries of the Third World, have made to achieve a situation of greater justice in our economic relations with the industrialized countries have been frustrated by myopia and intransigence of those who seem bent on showing the developing countries a truth of which Venezuela is already convinced, that significant concessions are only possible from positions of power, and that the only form of power in the hands of raw material producing countries and consumers of industrial products is concerted and solidary action, as has been the experience of the petroleum producing countries. This solidary action is more powerful and more efficient when the demands for justice outside the country are backed by a national atmosphere of effective social justice. This is so certain that the propaganda media in service to the industrialized countries do not cease in their efforts to try to foment hostility toward OPEC among the countries of the Third World by trying to present OPEC as guilty of all economic difficulties.

Nevertheless, what is the reality? The excessive and growing consumption of petroleum by the industrialized countries has made this product a scarce resource, insufficient to cover demand. When this happens, independent of our will, prices necessarily increase. In the present market situation we, the petroleum producing countries, have done nothing more than follow the saga of the increases generated by scarcity because we do not see the justice in allowing these increases to augment the unearned benefits of the petroleum companies or the government taxes of the industrialized countries.

On the other hand, the dramatic, or better melodramatic publicity which these increases cause, does not go along with an equivalent publicity on the increase of the products exported by the industrialized countries or, what is the same, the erosion of the value of the money in which the petroleum exporting countries are paid or those who export any other raw material. Anyone can compare the evolution over the past 20 years of the prices of the products they export and those which we export and draw one's own conclusion.

With a perfectly clean conscience as regards its responsibility for the so-called energy crisis, Venezuela nevertheless has made and makes, due to an inevitable duty of solidarity, all efforts within the reach of its limited resources to try to lessen the impact this situation has been causing on the Third World countries, both on its own as well as within the OPEC framework.

The countries of OPEC are fully aware of the unpostponable necessity for new initiatives and preferential cooperation strategies with the developing countries. And this subject will have a special priority at the next meeting of this organization which should be held in Caracas at the end of the present year.

OPEC is an example to be imitated in the economic phase of the struggle of peoples for their national liberation. The developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia will find in the OPEC countries the fraternal aid they desire. Ours will not be the twisted conduct of the subimperialisms or the subcolonialisms or the great centers of power, but rather the sincere attitude of those who through their own experiences know about the struggle in overcoming dependency.

The foreign policy of my government, Mr Chairman, is a policy based on principles and full of realism. Therefore it has a solid ideological foundation which conditions all of its global concepts as regards the role Venezuela should play in a world divided by sordid interests conspiring against peace. We think that human beings cannot be thought of coldly as parts in antagonistic systems which have made possible the crystalization of the policy of blocs. An essential characteristic of human dignity is liberty--the greatest gift in the natural order which the creator has given to the human being. His change of realization, [corrects himself] his path toward realization goes through the social organization of people, the democratic way guaranteeing and assuring the greatest variable participation possible. An essential characteristic of the dignity of nations is independence, which in the international order means to not instrumentalize people but rather to respect them, as they are regardless of their military or economic power. Sovereignty is not divisible, nor does it depend on the size or wealth of nations, but rather on the courage which anywhere in the world is put forth with honest sincerity to defend justice.

There are many current problems in the world. An immediate feeling in the consideration of these problems can lead to losing perspective. Our greetings as observers are joined to the manifestation of the hope that the nonalined countries movement will conserve the peculiar physiognomy which has characterized it since the Bandung conference and the first conference in Belgrade.

Mr Chairman: To all the countries present through their chiefs of state and government, through their ministers of foreign relations, through their delegations, the Government of Venezuela sends its most cordial salute.

Mr Chairman: We are sure that under your prestigious and correct guidance, the work of this conference will produce the results we all expect. With the emotion caused in us for being in the sister land of Cuba, we bring to the people of Marti the sincere salute, the shared hope and the perennial friendship of the people of Bolivar. Thank you. [applause]

Colombian Foreign Minister

PL141430 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2016 GMT 8 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas at the 8 September morning session of the sixth nonalined countries summit in Havana--recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Comrades: My first words are of greetings to the chairman of this conference and of congratulations for his election, in the hope that in his hands there will be many promising advances for the movement.

Mr Chairman: The complexity of the current circumstances threatening world peace requires not only a careful examination of the new forms of domination that subjugate the weak countries, but also a strengthening of all those international forums where a line of conduct can be outlined to contribute to solidifying the international organization, and to the progress of authentic solidarity.

Pacifism has been the motto of Colombia's foreign policy ever since the days of independence. For this reason, my country has been attending as an observer numerous summit conferences of the nonalined countries movement in order to offer its backing to every effort that would eliminate the threat of a new conflagration and contribute to establishing sincere trust and cooperation.

The circumstance of having Havana as host of the current summit not only mobilizes universal attention but also offers an opportunity to the nations of this hemisphere to examine the lines of their joint policy, and to help in some way resolve those international conflicts that darken the panorama in other areas of the world.

The nonalined movement originated as a result of the need to make a new and vigorous effort to condemn the bellicose phenomenon regardless of its extension or magnitue. There is no doubt that one of the greatest threats to collective security is the institutionalized strategic alliances. On the other hand, the organization of countries not belonging to any of the military interests in these blocs undoubtedly contributes decisively to favoring a climate of detente.

Nonalinement originally was conceived as a new system of international relations called upon to mobilize public opinion agaonst the arms race, halt the attempts of political and economic domination regardless of the disguise under which they are hidden, and to place the universal and priority duty on contributing to the survival of mankind ahead of the particular interests of the big countries.

The process of liberation of nations, which represents the great awakening of our times, must be extended, according to the principal documents of the nonalined movement, to all regions where colonialism still exists. The ominous attacks against the freedom and dignity of man must be condemned wherever they are committed and under whatever pretext they are imposed.

The nonalined movement also has had the constant goal of contributing to a new international economic order as the only alternative that Third World nations have if they are not to run the risk of being confined to a simple camp of arms-testing or a second class territory as producers of raw materials from whose low international prices the affluent nations derive their prosperity.

The nonalined movement has strived untiringly for new conditions that would provide fairer and more equitable prices for basic products. Their price fluctuations are a hard blow to the real volume of foreign exchange income and to the adoption of real economic planning policies.

Parallelism between world peace and justice in prices of basic export products has become an axiom of the desirable international order, but no promising advances have yet been noted in this field.

The philosophy of those who originated the nonalined movement since the days of the Belgrade conference--in which President Tito of Yugoslavia, President An-Nasir of Egypt and Prime Minister Nehru of India had such an outstanding participation--has been to forge a balanced cooperation to replace the balance of power of war apparatuses, a precarious balance which has sowed uncertainty along the path to authentic universal coexistence.

The peace for which the world is waiting will never be the fruit of an uncontrolled struggle for the accumulation of arms. Instead, it will be the result of international organization where detente reaches all regions without hateful privileges. It is true that sensible agreements and progress have been achieved with the agreement between the United States and Soviet Union in matters of strategic arms limitation. However, for these agreements to become solid, it will be necessary to turn detente to a truly universal objective to prevent any region, including Latin America, from becoming a simple arms market for the surpluses of the big powers.

Colombia has noted with con ern how the nonalined countries movement also has suffered internal tension caused by the powers in their lust for domination. The risk of losing its equidistance between the big power centers of the world not only represents a threat to the initial objectives of the movement, but also threatens to weaken the movement as a force of opinion at the service of a new and more solid equilibrium.

The difficulties inherent in an uncompromised policy would never justify the denial of the principles themselves that we are seeking to sustain. It is for this reason that Colombia makes its voice heard at this forum to demand reaffirmation of the principles that gave origin to the movement at the 1961 Belgrade conference, and which in their pure form constitute irreplaceable cooperation to strengthen peace.

During the visit which the president of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, made to Yugoslavia this past June, his joint communique with President Tito expressed the following undoubtedly opportune concepts, and I quote: "The two sides have underscored the growing importance and role of the authentic policy of nonalinement to contribute to the solution of the most important problems of the contemporary world, and to the projection of democratic international relations within a framework of equality. They emphasized the need for action of the nonalined countries movement as a contribution to effective world detente beyond the rivalry between blocs."

Mr Chairman: The importance that Third World countries coordinate themselves under the principle of nonalinement demands that the movement not be obstructed in various international forums by problems subordinate to those of building a real system of new international relations. It is therefore urgent to strengthen its important unity of the basis of the fundamental and original guidelines. To this end, my country offers its support from its position of observer to this conference. Thank you. [applause]

Mexico's Castaneda

FL141315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1934 GMT 8 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda at the 8 September morning session of the sixth nonalined countries summit in Havana--recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, heads of state and government, chiefs of delegations: Let my first words be to convey to the conference of chiefs of state and government of the nonalined countries the most cordial and solidary greeting of the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, whom I have the honor to represent at this conference.

I should at the same time convey a fraternal greeting from President Lopez Portillo to Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of this sixth summit.

The commander knows, because he has had constant proof, the solidarity and fraternal feelings that inspire the people and Government of Mexico toward the exemplary struggle of the people and Government of Cuba to maintain their full sovereignty and self-determination.

Ever since the nonalined countries movement began, and as it has become stronger, Mexico has fully shared the primary concept that gives validity to the movement. In the years of the cold war, as clearly pointed out in the Belgrade declaration of 1961, the primary event that the movement faced was the direct confrontation between two superpowers that were making all types of decisions on their own, ignoring the negative effects that such decisions could have on the international community.

These were circumstances that caused the quite legitimate alarm of visionary leaders who sought the rejection of military blocs, as the means to escape the eventuality that the entire world be sacrificed for the exclusive interests of two centers of power. The essential task of the movement then was to establish a bridge, promote dialog and seek to conciliate the positions of adversaries.

We are fortunate in having among us one of the historic leaders of nonalinement. We greet President Josip Broz Tito for the permanent spirit that has inspired and made a reality of this powerful movement of nonalined countries.

The bipolarization of that time, which today seems to be doomed to disappear at least in its most dramatic aspects, has been diminishing to give rise to a poli-centrism that, although not allowing the world to be viewed in a Manichaeistic concept, does not guarantee the security of the less strong or less rich nations.

Only 3 months ago in Colombo, President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka pointed out correctly, and I quote, "that the end of bipolarization as the dominant feature of international relations in my judgment gives the nonalined movement more relevance than before, because the existence of different centers of power makes it even more necessary that the nonalined countries maintain balanced relations with all of them without being dragged into any of their conflicts."

It has been said many times that nonalinement is a deliberate separation from the world of blocs. It is a rejection of subordination of some states to others. It is the rise of awareness that a world in which abuse, disorder and violence characterize great areas of international relations should disappear.

A real international order can only be established in two ways: Through the imposition of imperial will or through the organization of a modus vivendi based on a democratic consensus. In other words, by force or by reason. The nonalined movement has become aware of this dilemma and it is this awareness that we clearly share with all the nonalined countries.

Ever since Mexico for the first time attended a heads of state and government conference in Cairo in 1964, we have asserted our deep identification with this movement, which is well understood to seek peace through the total political and economic indepenience of all states. For this reason, we again subscribe without reservation to the definition that Marshal Tito and Prime Minister Nehru made in 1954 when they declared that nonalinement, and I quote, "is neither neutral nor neutralism, but a positive, active and constructive policy that seeks to lead to collective peace as the only possible foundation of collective security."

Dependence ties are bound in different ways. Presently, the use of force yields to less strident but equally effective methods to subjugate the weak. An implacable economic, technological and cultural war is waged every day to dispose of political will and material resources of medium-size and small countries.

International economic relations are of primary concern to us today thanks to the work done by the nonalined countries and Group of 77 for the establishment of a new international economic order. However, this legitimate emphasis on the economic field does not in any way mean that the political problems the nonalined movement is facing have been overcome, or are of less importance.

The order of importance of problems has not changed. Disarmament is first. We expressed our pleasure with the signing of the SALT II agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union because these agreements constitute a step forward, since they mean a halt to nuclear weapons production in quality as well as quantity.

On the other hand, we regret that the agreement was on such a high level of tolerance as far as the number of nuclear warheads is concerned. Historic experience and simple commonsense indicate that security is not achieved by raising the level of the arms race. An increase in military capability produces in itself a destabilizing effect, and the mutual power of dissuasion could have been preserved at a much lower destructive capability. We hope that the future SALT III agreements will include authentic and significant disarmament measures that will thereby represent a real contribution to the cause of peace.

The enormous waste of resources in the production of arms does not serve the cause of a true collective security, and on the other hand precludes paying due attention to the social problems that are the roots of war. Perhaps the time has come for the nonalined countries to revive the proposal made 20 years ago by India and supported by many others, including Mexico, that part of the savings obtained from disarmament or from the limitations of weapons be used to expand international cooperation in favor of the underdeveloped countries.

The SALT II agreements, despite their limitations, represent savings of considerable sums for the two superpowers because such resources would have been spent uselessly if the agreements had not been reached. We cannot see why part of those resources should not be used to strengthen peace in the most effective way.

The first and funiamental right of man and nations is the right to self-determination, and this is a right of all. No other, even the so-called historic rights, has equal preeminence in our time. For Mexico, it is a leading and cardinal principle that should be applied before any other consideration. We believe that the world's principal political problems have come about because numerous nations have not been given the right to determine, in sovereignty, their political organization as indepenient states. This is the case of the people of Western Sahara, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine and Belize.

Regarding our sister nation of Puerto Rico, we trust that the North American nation, which was born from the exercise of self-determination, will fulfill its offer to respect the freely expressed sovereign decision of the Puerto Rican people.

On this occasion, we wish to reaffirm our resolute support to the Panamanian people and government in their inalienable right to exercise their complete sovereignty over all their territory.

We wish that relations between Cuba and the United States will be normalized, and that the blockade used in an attempt to subdue the Cuban people, and which Mexico never joined, will be ended once and for all, as well as the presence of foreign military bases in countries of America.

I wish to announce to this assembly that the Government of Mexico has recognized as a new state of the international community the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic within the borders of the former Spanish Sahara.

We congratulate Mauritania for its position. We call on Morocco to allow the people of Western Sahara to exercise their right to self-determination on that part of that territory that Morocco still occupies against the UN Charter and the expressed and obligatory decisions of the General Assembly on this matter.

In spite of efforts over the past decades, southern Africa continues to be submerged in an intolerable situation. The white racist minorities--ignoring the clamor that has risen in the entire world over the unjust subjugation and exploitation of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe--continue to maintain power and receive political, economic and military assistance from some governments and powerful economic consortiums. Such governments and consortiums ignore the course of history. But the independence and total liberation of the African people is definitively written for the future and any effort made to halt these last stages of decolonization would be in vain.

We believe the United Nations would be avoiding its duty if it did not adopt stronger measures, including collective and significant sanctions, to end what has been described, with good reason, as an international crime. We believe that the greatest threat to peace is in the south of the African Continent and we support the recommendations made by the nonalined countries for a solution to this problem.

A correlating right to that of self-determination is that of noninterference in the internal affairs of states. This duty is the very essence of nonalinement and refers not only to individual intervention but also to intervention which an international organization might undertake in affairs that are the exclusive domain of states.

The Latin American states recently prevented interventionist action by the Organization of American States against Nicaragua. This action of several Latin American countries, along with the irrevocable will of the Nicaraguan people to organize themselves politically without foreign intervention, broke an old and regrettable trend in our continent and represents a brilliant triumph of the collective nonintervention principle. We salute the victory of the noble people of Nicaragua and call attention to the imperative need that all the nonalined countries help them in their gigantic reconstruction task.

An examination of the most pressing international economic issues is acquiring growing importance in the debates of the nonalined countries. I am convinced that through a collective and clear analysis of international economic trends, and through the presentation of new options and initiatives in this field, the nonalined countries can reinforce their contribution to the work of the Group of 77--which is the principal coordinating organization of the developing countries for international economic cooperation--and, through this organization, to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The draft final declaration of this sixth summit analyzes the difficult progress of international economic cooperation in recent years. It also reveals that the very limited advances that have been made are not aimed at a structural reform of the existing order for the benefit of developing countries. This discouraging result points to the need, also discussed in the declaration, to reorient and revitalize international economic negotiations for the purpose of making substantial advances for development in this field during the 1980's decade, within the framework of the third decade of the United Nations.

In the face of this perspective, it is noted with growing clarity that the energy problem tends to manifest itself as one of the central problems of a conflictive world, and that it affects all countries on this earth.

Given its vast implications, it will be necessary to find a solution one way or another in the next decade. This has been a dominant topic in many of the speeches made here. We must insure that this solution emerges from sovereignty and a capacity for understanding, and is not imposed by hegemonies and their capacity for violence.

In keeping with the universality of the problem, the president of Mexico has selected the forum of the United Nations to present a thesis that is intended only to explain realistically and frankly the energy problem; that is, the problem of all energy sources considered to be the common responsibility of mankind.

It is becoming increasingly clear that as an essential part of the transformation of existing international economic order, it is necessary to rationalize the production, marketing, distribution and consumption of energy. It is also necessary to develop all energy sources, including alternative and nonconventional ones, through measures of a transfer of technology and financial resources commensurate with the magnitude of the problem.

It is necessary to attend to urgent, immediate and unpostponable problems. These include the very difficult short-term financial situation of energy-importing developing countries, other immediate problems such as the formulation of national strategies of regional and multilateral cooperation, and long-term ones such as the development of energy sources, conventional as well as new and renewable ones in the developing countries.

Development itself will continue to depend, as in the past, on a growing and diversified availability of energy. But the world cannot, on the other hand, continue sustaining the excessive and costly levels of consumption of nonrenewable energy sources clearly manifested in numerous advanced countries.

International economic negotiation and the systematic search for a new international economic order can now be enhanced by a significant international negotiation that is clearly and positively linked to but not necessarily dependent on other issues of prime importance to the developing countries in the fields of trade, transfer of technology and flow of financial resources. We will thereby be responding to the pressing situation in which many developing countries find themselves and which has been openly exposed in these debates here.

We hope that this sixth summit of the nonalined countries, through a renewed and strengthened action program, will make a positive and powerful contribution to the common cause of developing countries--the establishment of a more just international economic order.

Mr Chairman, we are coming to the conclusion of another summit conference. For Mexico, the fact that it has been held in Cuba is of particular importance. We leave Havana confident that the solidarity of the nonalined countries in the causes that are common to all of us will be maintained and strengthened under a wise and vigorous chairmanship. Thank you very much. [applause]

Argentina's Cavandoli

PY081800 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1035 GMT 8 Sep 79 PY

[By TELAM special correspondent Maria Esther Cartasegna]

[Text] Havana, 8 September (TELAM)--At the nonalined summit today Argentina advocated a strengthening of the nonalined movement by means of specific actions aimed at reaffirming international peace and the development of peoples.

In his speech before the chiefs of state and government who were attending the sixth nonalined conference, Argentina's Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Carlos Cavandoli, explained that his country is participating in the conference in the belief that it is a joint effort aimed at preserving the freedom of action and national way of living of the countries belonging to the movement.

The Argentine representative said: "From its very beginning as a state, my country has upheld and practiced an independent international policy which has never surrendered to any power when attempts were made to have the language of force prevail."

He emphasized the need to show respect for equal sovereignty among states, national independence, territorial sovereignty and integrity, nonagression, nonintervention in domestic affairs and the encouragement of cooperation between nations, all of which are guidelines toward the attainment of greater strength, unity and cohesion of the movement.

With regard to international solidarity, Cavandoli indicated that Argentina has repeatedly stated that Puerto Rico has a right to self-determination to choose freely the course of its future without any foreign intervention.

He added that the struggle in Nicaragua has ended, leaving behind a trail of suffering and destruction. He indicated that everyone has the duty to offer aid to the people of Nicaragua so that the hard task of material reconstruction can take place, together with institutional reorganization, in an atmosphere of freedom and full respect for the law and with the participation of all political and public sectors of that country.

Further on, Cavandoli mentioned Bolivia's landlocked situation as one of the current international conflicts, and expressed his conviction that the political will and foresight of the parties involved will help to overcome the problem through peaceful means.

He also voiced his government's satisfaction at the fact that Panama's legitimate rights are being gradually restored. He mentioned the attitude of Chile and Argentina as an example of this spirit, which has led them to seek the Pope's mediation within a process of negotiations designed to overcome a border problem in the south.

He went on to discuss several specific examples of colonialism which must be promptly solved in line with the principles established by UN Resolution No 1514. He gave the examples of Belize and the Malvinas Islands, adding that Argentina's claim over these islands had received broad international support at the United Nations. He said, however, that unless a solution is reached in line with the guidelines of the United Nations, Argentina will continue to be a victim of territorial usurpation by a foreign power.

In this regard, he thanked the nonalined movement for having given his country's rights significant and valuable political support. He stated that his government's position toward the Middle East problem is that stable and equitable peace will be attained by acknowledging the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The Argentine under secretary said that his country fully ratifies paragraphs 151 and 152 of the political declaration of Belgrade dealing with the need to develop effective cooperation between the nonalined countries and the other developing countries for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

When stressing the need to respect the right of each country to implement its own plans in this field, Cavandoli mentioned the right to the indiscriminate purchase and utilization of nuclear technology, equipment and materials for peaceful goals "at times when energy shortages are harming our countries and presenting serious challenges."

He asserted that the Argentine Government reaffirms the country's rights to the maritime areas over which it has sovereignty. He reaffirmed once again the sovereign right to demand prior authorization for the passage of warships through Argentina's territorial sea.

Discussing problems related to the current economic situation of the world, Cavandoli lashed out at the new protectionist and restrictive tendencies evidenced by international trade, which apply to both raw materials and industrialized products. He claimed that it is paradoxical that international forums are advocating a rational allotment of resources, while the exportable products of developing countries are being blocked from markets to avoid undermining the levels of employment and profit in certain economic activities.

He finally said that he was convinced that the tasks which the nonalined countries will have to carry out must be based on the idea of unity despite differences, in order to comply with all the legal systems of the world.

He concluded his speech by stating his desire to see commonsense and respect for inevitable reality prevail over any ideological tendency or factional aims, to allow the nonalined movement to plan an active role in the attainment of understanding in international relations.

More Argentina's Cavandoli

PY081900 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0935 GMT 8 Sep 79 PY

[By TELAM special correspondent Maria Esther Cartasegna]

[Text] Havana, 8 Sep (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Carlos Cavandoli told the nonalined conference today that the defense of human rights cannot be used as a political tool by the great powers.

In his ringing speech to the sixth nonalined conference of heads of state and government, which will close today, Cavandoli stated that there are objections [as received] against the current tendency toward the strengthening of human rights, but some of the methods used for this purpose seem to be neither viable nor feasible for the attainment of this objective.

The Argentine representative lashed out at what he termed a slanderous and discredit campaign conducted by the news media of powerful nations without giving the target nations an equal chance to state their defense. He added that tolerance is shown toward daily offenses on the basis of political bias, and added that this becomes evident when under the pretext of honoring freedom, exiled terrorists are allowed to use all the channels supplied by the most sophisticated societies to poison bilateral relations.

He went on to indicate that the international community must do something about an unfortunate abuse of power perpetrated by the most powerful, because the methods employed lead to hostile feelings among peoples, thus endangering friendly relations between nations.

He then said that because of the unnecessary resentments which this phenomenon awakens, it entails a moral responsibility no less important than that on which the defense of human rights is based.

He went on to ask the nonalined countries not to allow a biased evaluation of human rights, and urged them to implement policies which would prevent the utilization of human rights for petty objectives and always to denounce those states and organizations that might seek to override the prestige and sovereignty of peoples.

Finally, Cavandoli asked that human rights be viewed in line with the principles established by the resolutions of the United Nations, but taking into account the status of each country, and to prevent them from being used as an instrument for futile attacks and confrontation between social systems, "which is a type of imperialism we consider unacceptable."

SPEECHES AT 9 SEP NONALINED SUMMIT SESSION

Grenada's Bishop for Latin America

FL151610 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2046 GMT 9 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on behalf of Latin American delegations at 9 September closing session of sixth nonalined countries summit in Havana, in English fading into Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Comrade President, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, Comrades: It is my great pleasure, on behalf of the peoples and governments of Latin America, their 24 governments represented here, to say a word of appreciation to the government and people of Cuba and to you, Comrade President, for the extraordinary arrangements, for your warm hospitality, generosity, patience, discipline and friendship.

I think, Comrade President, that it must be true that all of gathered here had never before attended a conference where we had worked so much and still enjoyed it so much.

The conference has had particular significance for Latin America and its people. There have been enormous expressions of solidarity with the struggles being waged by the people of Latin America. There was solidarity with Belize for the granting of its independence and territorial integrity, solidarity with the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico and people of Puerto Rico in their struggle for self-determination and independence, solidarity with the people of Panama and with the people of Cuba in their struggles to regain control of their territories, solidarity with the people of Dominica who a few days ago were hit by the devastating forces of Hurricane David and finally, Comrade President, solidarity with the people of Nicaragua whose indomitable struggle over recent years, actually more than 25 years, against the Somoza dynasty finally was successful a few months ago.

Comrade President, moving to a wider plane, the solutions to the problems raised at this sixth summit have received the attention and interest of the entire world. The Kampuchean question was discussed at length. We were fortunate that the heroic Comrade Pham Van Dong and his delegation from Vietnam were here to help us cope with the slanders and rumors launched against the heroic and courageous people of Vietnam.

In the same way, when we discussed the Palestine problem, Comrade President, it was very fortunate for us that the Palestine Liberation Organization and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat himself were present not only to listen to what was being said but also to defend, in an inimitable manner, the revolution and justice of their cause and tell us exactly what was happening there.

The situation in southern Africa also was examined at length, Mr President. And the forces of the Patriotic Front, SWAPO, African National Congress and frontline states of Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, [as heard] were present. All of these countries and liberation movements were present and we were able to share with them the particular historical experience they were living.

We also were able to express our deepest solidarity with the government and people of Mozambique that were recently attacked by the racist army of Ian Smith and Muzorewa.

Comrade President, one of the key problems introduced for discussion at this summit was the question of the direction that the nonalined movement should undertake in coming years. Various agents and saboteurs ganged together in an attempt to divide and confuse us and crush the nonalined movement. In particular, they joined to see if they could stop the success of this summit that was being held here, in revolutionary Cuba. But it is an open testimony that 91 full members, including 54 heads of state and 20 national liberation organizations, attended this conference. There was no better answer we could give to those agent provocateurs.

Comrade President, we also had to again consider and evaluate the nonalined movement and this led to a reevaluation. This process of specifically looking at the movement and what the movement really meant and what it stood for was led by you in your extremely incisive, constructive and clear presentation on Monday morning.

Comrade President, those who came here expecting that the debates in the Western press and within the movement suggesting that the movement was about to be divided and expecting a vitriolic struggle and great problems between yourself and President Tito were quite mistaken. President Tito, with his usual dignity and patience, always explained clearly that his first concern was the unity of the nonalined movement.

Those who expected that the movement would be split up over this argument have again been frustrated.

The significance of this sixth summit conference held in Havana, Cuba, cannot be underestimated. Not only is it the first time that a summit is held in Latin America, but it is also the first time that a summit comes to a country, Mr President, that has had to cope with so many attacks over such a short period of time and with such consistency over the past 10 to 12 years. For this reason, it is especially significant for us in the Caribbean and Latin America that this particular summit has been held in the great revolutionary capital of Havana of the great revolutionary country of Cuba.

The qualities exemplified over the years, the qualities demonstrated by the Cuban people, qualities of great courage and discipline, the many struggles that the Cuban people have had to wage--the Bay of Pigs [invasion] of 1961 is one of the best examples of this--and their consistent efforts to struggle to survive the blockade, barriers and isolation, all these efforts, Mr Chairman, have made the people of the world love the people of Cuba.

Our struggles have quickly become the struggles of the people of the world. And, Mr President, when Cubans leave their country and go to help others to fight their own liberation wars--as it happened in Angola--it gives a new dimension [to the Cuban people] which the progressive and democratic people of the world always will remember.

It is a lasting tribute to the success of the Cuban revolution that today, just 20 years after the triumph of your revolution, you are able to help approximately 11 countries with all types of technical assistance and cooperation.

Comrade President, when we think of you it certainly goes back to 1953 and the attack on Moncada barracks. Many of us still see you as the hero of Moncada. We still remember that famous speech you made when you faced the oppressors, a speech that soon became a book--"History Will Absolve Me." It is a speech which perhaps has become the best declaration of a political prisoner who defended himself.

Comrade President, your leadership has been well recognized over the years. Everyone who stands here today and everyone who has been here over the past week, friend or enemy, has had to remark on your remarkable qualities of leadership. These qualities have gone beyond the stage of pure rhetoric and have come to the field of facts. You have led your country and you have led it to a situation in which it has solved most of its health problems and eliminated illiteracy, prostitution and poverty. This is a remarkable testimony of your leadership. It clearly indicates what has been said here by many speakers who preceded me, that you truly personify the struggle of the Cuban people.

Comrade President, on behalf of the peoples and governments of Latin America, again I wish to thank you, your government and the people of Cuba for the enormous work done over the past week and for the way in which you have hosted this summit and for the magnificent work you did personally in chairing this summit. And I say with all Latin Americans: Long live Comrade Fidel Castro, hero and leader of the Cuban revolution. Long live the Cuban revolution! Long live the nonalined movement! [applause]

Sekou Toure for Africa

FL151426 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2041 GMT 9 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Republic of Guinea, on behalf of African countries at 9 September closing session of the sixth nonalined countries summit in Havana; in French fading into Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, Your Majesties, chiefs of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, delegates: This sixth summit of the nonalined countries is coming to an end. The process to implement the decisions we have made in the course of this summit now begins. We must do everything possible to insure that these decisions do not become simply filed documents. We must strive to excel in our dedication to honestly carry out these decisions, and to insure that our Coordinating Bureau will do everything possible so that each of us fulfills his task.

Let us advance; we must fear stagnation. Let us make a deeply committed race of our action to eliminate hastiness and confusion. Let us remain lucid, worthy and firm. Let us develop bilateral and multilateral solidarity to advance together. We should also take into account the review we must make in 3 years when the seventh summit of our movement is held. The decisions we have made in the economic, financial and monetary fields are important, and we should never lose sight of them. It is necessary that they be scrupulously implemented.

Our will to stop the exploitation of our people must mean our determination to help each other mutually so that no one else can subjugate our nations.

Comrade Chairman, chiefs of state and government, dear friends, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of all delegations we must congratulate Fidel Castro and express our gratitude for his rich contribution to the complete success of our sixth summit. The forceful debates are an obvious manifestation of the importance we have attached to every topic discussed, and of our determination to convert our movement into a well-forged arm of these debates.

We must also congratulate and thank the translators, all secretarial personnel and journalists who have kept our peoples informed on our debates in an objective manner, and all those who have had the hard task of keeping these halls in such an admirably cleaned condition, as well as to the drivers, guides and all those who, regardless of their assignments, have had a difficult task of fulfilling their responsibilities to make a true success of this conference.

Above all, we want to thank and congratulate the invincible people of Cuba, the heroic people of Havana and our good friend and comrade president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz, for having made this sixth summit a historic event to guarantee world peace and progress.

Long live nonalinement! Long live international cooperation! Long live the Republic of Cuba! Thank you. [applause]

PDRY's Isma'il for Asia

FL151338 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2023 GMT 9 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, at the 9 September final session of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference held at Havana's Palace of Conventions, speaking in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, chiefs of delegations: With great joy our peoples look on this conference which has just been crowned with success following long days of work in a spirit of future action, sincerity and concern and frank and democratic debates. All of this, Mr Chairman, has been done thanks to your guidance in the work of this conference and in your capacity of directing this conference and allowing us, thanks to the cooperation of every one, the successes of the issues submitted and of interest to all of our peoples in this historic stage of the movement in a world of great conflicts between the forces of evil and good, represented by our countries and by colonialism, imperialism and fascism. It is a time of struggle for the people of the Third World. The nonalined countries are in favor of the cause of the peoples who love peace, independence, and independent social, economic and cultural progress.

I totally agree with you and I express my gratitude for the success of this conference which I consider as a new victory for the forces of liberty and peace in the world. This victory is added to the great victories obtained by us because imperialism, which is the enemy of our nonalined countries movement, has done everything possible over the past few years and has used all its immoral and moral [as heard] means to sow division in the heart of the nonalined countries. It has launched political and propaganda campaigns so that this conference would not be held in Havana; and they have made efforts to hamper this conference.

But despite all their efforts our tenacity and perseverance and the force of our principles have made all these imperialistic attempts fail, because the results we have reached at this conference will strengthen even more the unity and cohesion of this movement in the anti-imperialist world struggle in the political, economic, social and cultural areas.

The principles are maintained and are the present guarantee of the national sovereignty, self-determination and the rights of every people to freely choose their own path far from the influences of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. As has been shown, this conference has given support to all the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is in Latin America today where we are seeing a new thrust toward social progress and independence.

We represent the peoples of Asia which as all other peoples are satisfied with the results obtained at our conference, that is, the political and economic results which can increase even more the struggle for the liberation of our peoples. You now head a noble mission which will allow us to be even more solid among ourselves and go into even more depth on the principles and actions of our militant action against imperialism, which is the number one enemy of all our peoples. And we have to follow this path. The victory of the people's revolution in Iran and the fall of the shah of Iran is a historic victory of the people.

Mr Chairman, chiefs of delegations: It is a position of principle taken by our conference regarding the Palestinian question which can be thought of as the source of all conflict in the Middle East. This attitude results from the just principles that give sense to the just cause of Palestine to install and create an independent state in the occupied territory. This conference has also been on the side of the Lebanese people who at present are invaded by the Zionist State of Israel which is sowing discord in an attempt to divide them. This conference has also been on the side of all the other Arab countries who today are threatened by the Zionist state, which is supported by North American imperialism--because Zionism has usurped the territory of Palestine and occupies other Arab territory by force--is a danger which not only threatens peace in that region but throughout the world in general. This situation has been aggravated even more since the signing of the Camp David agreements and the separate peace treaty and the emergence of an alliance between Washington and Cairo and Tel Aviv. These threats are a danger for all mankind, and, therefore, the condemnation of these agreements and the treaty are for us a noble task not only for ourselves but for all mankind that loves peace and liberty.

Mr Chairman, chief of delegations: The problem of liberation of the peoples, the attempt to become liberated from colonialism and imperialism have always been one of the greatest concerns of our conference. And we have come to conclusions on this. These questions will always have special attention of our conference and will always be the main point of the struggle of all of our peoples because it is closely tied to the liberty of those peoples and with the building and construction their societies and new independent lives always remaining united to not be dragged into economic pacts [sentence as heard]. All of this means that the social emergence in our countries is closely and organically tied with the evolution of economic and political development.

Our movement should have taken more serious and energetic measures to protect the independence of our countries and their liberation. The importance of our conference not only resides on the results obtained at this conference but also and above all else on the efforts we make in carrying out these decisions and resolutions to overcome the difficulties we are facing. We are completely convinced that you, with your qualities of dynamism, efficiency, prudence, wisdom and knowledge, as head of the coordinating bureau in the future will see to it that those decisions are carried out in a correct manner in the service to our peoples.

We appreciate and express our thanks to the host country which has received us in a warm manner. The hospitality could not have been greater, and thank you for all the facilities provided to us for the success of this conference.

I take this opportunity once again to express to you my admiration for the guidance and patience of this brave and heroic people who have set their own path by their own means and despite all foreign and domestic difficulties and all the plots hatched by imperialism and its lackeys.

In sum, on behalf of the colleagues of the Asian countries we profoundly thank you Mr President Fidel Castro and the Cuban people. And we pledge to follow the path of unity inspired on our principles which are based on peace and justice. [applause]

Malta's Brincat for Europe

FL150150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2035 GMT 9 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Malta's representative Joseph Brincat at the 9 September final session of the nonaligned countries sixth summit conference held at Havana's Palace of Conventions, speaking in English with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Mr President, our intensive discussions over the past weeks come to a close but at the same time they begin a new stage in the history of our movement. We now begin the phase in which the destiny of our movement will be under your leadership in a collective effort to achieve peaceful transformations and international relations which are more equitable. We look forward to this stage with our best wishes and hope for achieving greater progress in the solidarity which unites us, giving us the confidence and strength to support ourselves.

Your opening speech established an incisive mood for our discussions. It was an honest and penetrating analysis of the world situation in which you did not refrain from dealing with the most polemic issues confronting our movement, and therefore the world. The discussions which took place took their inspiration from your astute analysis. We had before us all the economic and political problems with which we have been struggling in various forums for more years than we would wish to recall. Now we will be discussing the same topics at the United Nations but we will do so with a renewed vigor, with a renewed solidarity, with a better understanding of the positions of others and with greater determination as a result of our summit conference held here in Havana in the heart of America.

On behalf of the European countries of the nonalined movement, on behalf of Cyprus, Yugoslavia and my own country I pay a humble tribute to your exemplary guidance, to your honesty, intellectual vigor and indomitable will to achieve change. I also thank and pay tribute to our founding father and first member of our movement, President Tito of Yugoslavia. You have enabled us and you have encouraged [us] to look around to carry out a healthy exercise in introspection which every movement requires from time to time. We all know that our movement is rich because of its diversity and that we cannot expect that we have absolutely identical points of view regarding all issues. Sometimes our views [words indistinct] but in the end those which unite us are stronger than our differences and this will continue being so in the future as it has been in the past.

We must progress and we must adjust to the needs of our movement and only history can decide on our accomplishments. We came to this summit prepared for the discussions which we held. The final communique which we have agreed to is an eloquent testimony to our efforts which causes us joy when we agree and overcome our internal differences. But it is also important and much more difficult to convince other countries outside our movement to understand our concerns, to aid us in our aspirations, to cooperate with us on the problems which, whether we like it or not, cannot be resolved without these countries. This is where we perhaps, the European countries of the nonalined movement, believe we have a special function to play as a bridge between the nonalined movement and the countries which too frequently [words indistinct] with indifference if not with hostility. We will continue contributing our efforts to achieve better understanding. And it pleases us that at the Havana summit we have welcomed other European countries as guests.

Now, Mr President, the hour has come for us to leave your beautiful city. Soon these magnificent halls will fall silent in marked contrast to the intense activity which they have witnessed over the past two weeks. Our tasks will continue in other cities wherever we may be. But our minds will hold the unforgettable memories of friendship of your people and the hospitality of your nation.

As you have led your nation to overcome formidable obstacles on your path of peaceful progress we express our belief that you will lead our movement in an honorable and brave manner during the stage in which you guide our work to overcome the obstacles, which in a normal [as heard] and inimitable way we will have to face from all of those enemies of our movement, which will undoubtedly be placed in the path of our advance. But our movement is nurtured on adversity, which is a constant spur to our efforts. We have delineated the principles and we have brought them out in the light of day. We have examined work procedures, we have expanded and democratized our bureau, we have started a new search in fields where research can lead to other methods by which we can achieve more with less effort and more practical progress and less use of rhetorical imagination.

All of these are positive factors of the Havana summit. In the final analysis, Mr President, our movement is committed to maintain its progress because justice is its foundation and nothing can prevail against justice. Thank you Mr President. [applause]

Tribute to Castro

FL142126 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1949 GMT 9 Sep 79 FL

[Reading of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference draft resolution contained in Document No L-25 by Commander Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, at 9 September final session of nonalined countries sixth summit conference held at Havana's Palace of Conventions, speaking in French with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Within a few moments the work of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference will come to an end. Although at this moment an exhaustive appraisal of the results of our debates cannot be made, it can be stated with all objectivity that the conference has been a success without objection, without the possibility of being objected, allowing our movement to begin a decisive stage in realizing the objectives we have presented. Perhaps we have not stressed that the simple fact that the conference has been able to meet in Havana is in itself an impressive victory over the sordid maneuvers of the reactionary forces which did everything possible to show doubts and hesitations among us. These same forces perhaps have speculated on an eventual break-up of our movement.

The facts have shown that time is in revolution and the time has come when the developing countries will not fall into the traps which are constantly set for them by the privileged.

Here in this friendly city of Havana, in this country in which the revolution has never been a simple list of principles but rather full liberty and full respect for the rights of everyone. But also the awareness of the indivisibility of our common history we have not only greatly strengthened the fundamental principles which are the basis of our movement, but even more we have made efforts and decisions, we have achieved efficiency in action and we are sure that all of these issues will lead us to the definitive victory over imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism, and of course, economic underdevelopment.

Mr Chairman: Soon we will be returning to our respective countries. But we will be returning with a new vision of the future. In the dawn of our movement a light of hope shone in a dark sky of all forms of subjugation of exploitation of the colonial era. Today this hope has been transformed into assurance, assurance of the definitive victory in solidarity and fraternity.

Therefore, it is infinitely pleasing to us, Mr Chairman, to present on behalf of all the chiefs of state or government who took part in our meetings the motion of thanks which we will now read.

The chiefs of state or government gathered at the nonalined countries sixth summit conference express their sincere thanks and profound gratitude to the heroic people of Cuba, its government and His Excellency Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, for the warm and friendly welcome which has greatly contributed in making this conference a great success.

They express their total satisfaction with the atmosphere of militant fraternity which has prevailed over all the deliberations and with the democratic frankness and open spirit with which President Fidel Castro has directed the work of the conference.

They particularly appreciate all the facilities provided to the participants in the conference and the efficiency of organization and quality of the services provided by the secretariat at the palace of conventions under the direction of the PCC, the Cuban Government and the mass organizations.

The chiefs of state or government express their appreciation to the people and Government of the Republic of Cuba who under the brave leadership of His Excellency President Fidel Castro have made all efforts to receive this important meeting with full dignity and in this way cause the divisionistic maneuvers and discrediting attempts, which were fomented by the imperialist forces--enemies of the struggling peoples, to fail.

Lastly, they reaffirm their optimism and confidence in new prospects which have been derived from this conference and favor strengthening the unity of the movement and the active solidarity of the nonalined countries, in this way showing the increasingly more important role which the nonalined countries movement is called upon to play in solving the main international problems. Thank you. [applause]